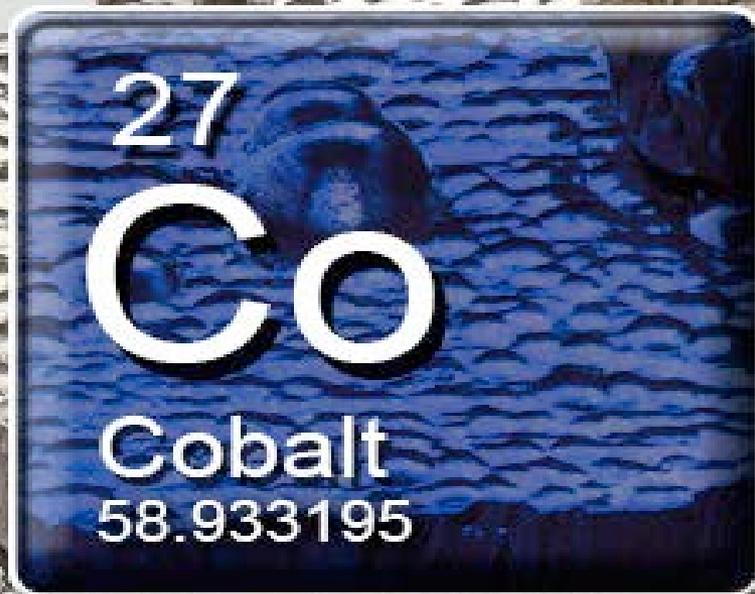


Report on the Peer Review of the RoC Draft Monograph on Cobalt and Certain Cobalt Compounds



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Outline

Report on Carcinogens (RoC)

Cancer hazard evaluation of cobalt

Peer-review meeting and reports

NTP conclusions

Panel comments

New genotoxicity studies

Next steps



The Report on Carcinogens (RoC) is congressionally mandated

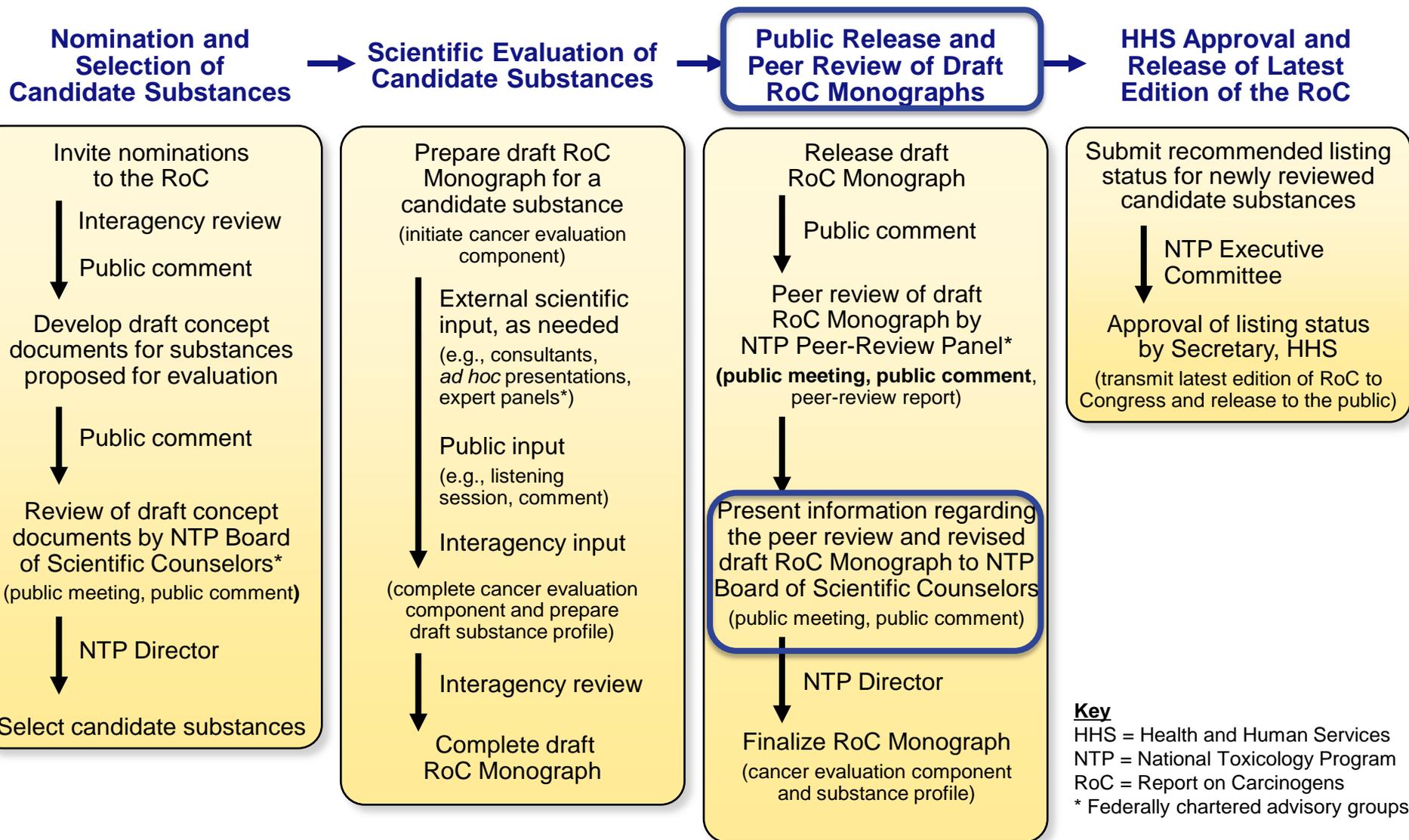
- Public Health Service Act, Section 301(b)(4) (1978, amended 1993)
 - Directs Secretary, Health and Human Services (HHS) to publish a list of carcinogens
 - Lists substances as “*known*” or “*reasonably anticipated human carcinogens*”
- Identifies substances that pose a cancer hazard for people in the United States
- NTP prepares the RoC for the Secretary, HHS
- Each edition of the report is cumulative





NTP process for preparing the RoC

Current status in cobalt review





Defining the candidate substance

From cobalt metal to a class of cobalt forms

Cobalt is a naturally occurring metallic element that exists in different forms

- Cobalt compounds exist in different valence states, and as inorganic or organic forms
- Varying water solubility and bioaccessibility

Cobalt metal

- Cobalt metal nominated based on NTP bioassay

Cobalt

- Expanded scope in concept document to “cobalt”

Cobalt and certain cobalt compounds*

- Based on input from informational group

*Release cobalt ion *in vivo*

In the absence of *in vivo* or *in vitro* assays, bioaccessibility can be predicted by solubility in artificial biological fluids

Class does not include Vitamin B12, which does not release ions *in vivo*



Cobalt and cobalt compounds

Significant exposure to cobalt from both occupational and non-occupational sources



Metallurgical uses (> 62%)

- Superalloys and other alloys
- Medical such as joint implants



Chemical uses (27%)

- Pigments, driers, catalysts, adhesives
- Animal diets



Cemented carbides and bonded diamonds (9%)

- Tungsten carbides (“hard metals”)
- Steel with microdiamonds impregnated into surface cobalt layer



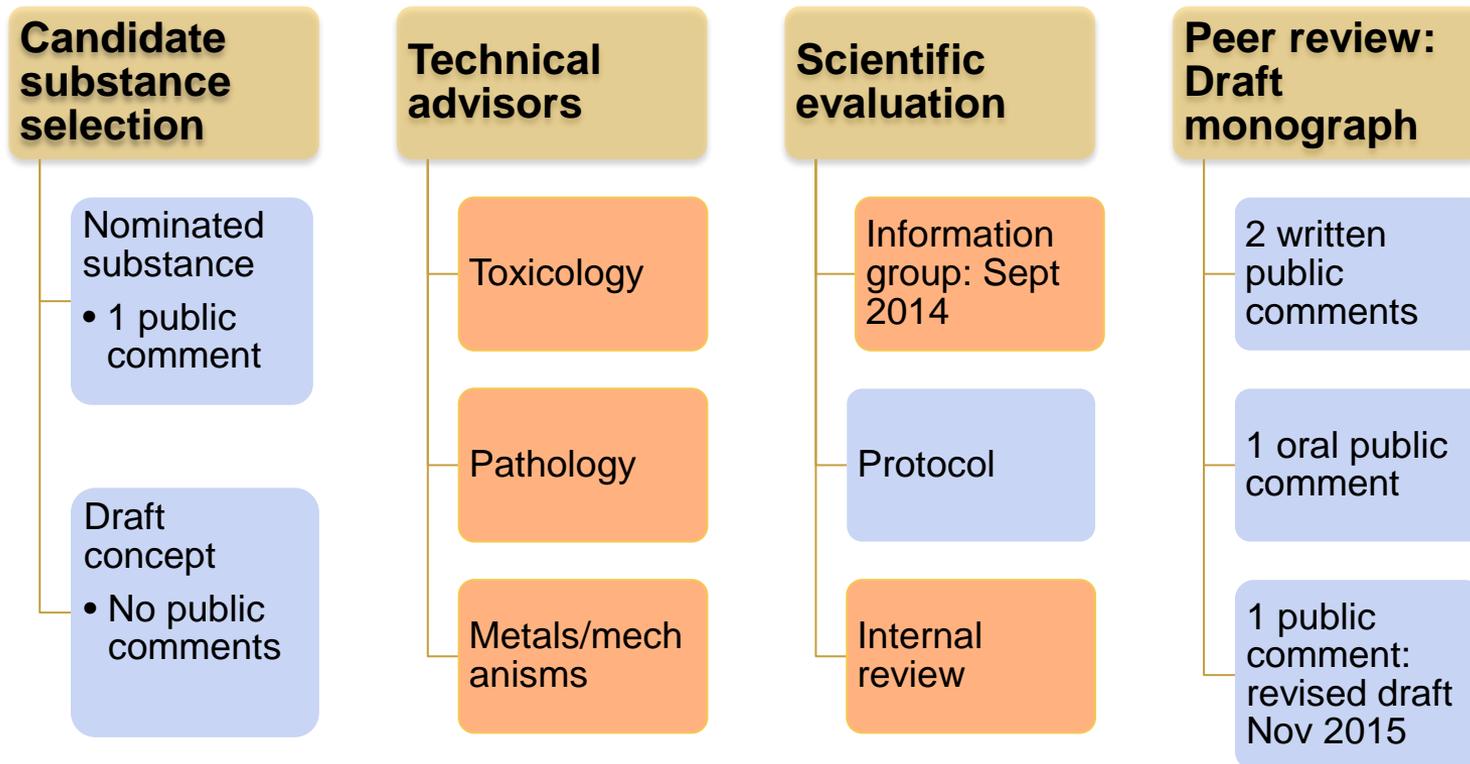
Electronics and green energy (< 1%)

- Rechargeable batteries (computers, mobile phones, vehicles)



Development and review of the draft monograph

Scientific input and public comments



Time was set aside at the peer-review meeting to discuss scientific issues raised in the public comments.



Cobalt peer-review panel

Member	Affiliation
Melissa A. McDiarmid, MD, MPH, DABT (Chair)	University of Maryland School of Medicine
Lisa De Roo, MPH, PhD	University of Bergen
Robert F. Herrick, SD	Harvard School of Public Health
C. William Jameson, PhD	CWJ Consulting, LLC
John LaPres, PhD	Michigan State University
Clark Lantz, PhD	The University of Arizona
Marie-Elise Parent, PhD	Université du Québec
Michael V. Pino, DVM, PhD, DACVP	Consultant, Veterinary Toxicological Pathology and Preclinical Drug Development
John Pierce Wise, Sr., PhD	University of Louisville
Anatoly Zhitkovich, PhD	Brown University

NTP BSC liaison: George B. Corcoran



Charge

To comment on the draft cancer evaluation component, specifically, whether it is technically correct and clearly stated, whether the NTP has objectively presented and assessed the scientific evidence, and whether the scientific evidence is adequate for applying the listing criteria

To comment on the draft substance profile, specifically, whether the scientific justification presented in the substance profile supports the NTP's preliminary policy decision on the RoC listing status of cobalt and certain cobalt compounds

Actions (votes)

Whether the scientific evidence supports the NTP's conclusions on the level of evidence for carcinogenicity from cancer studies in humans and experimental animals of cobalt and certain cobalt compounds

Whether the scientific evidence supports the NTP's preliminary listing decision for cobalt and certain cobalt compounds in the RoC



Monograph revised based on Panel comments

Peer-review report

- Recommendations on NTP draft conclusions
- Scientific and technical peer-review comments

NTP response to the peer-review report

- Responses to comments
- Rationale for accepting/not accepting peer-review recommendations

Revised draft monograph

- Revised based on NTP review of peer-review comments



The Panel agreed with draft NTP conclusions

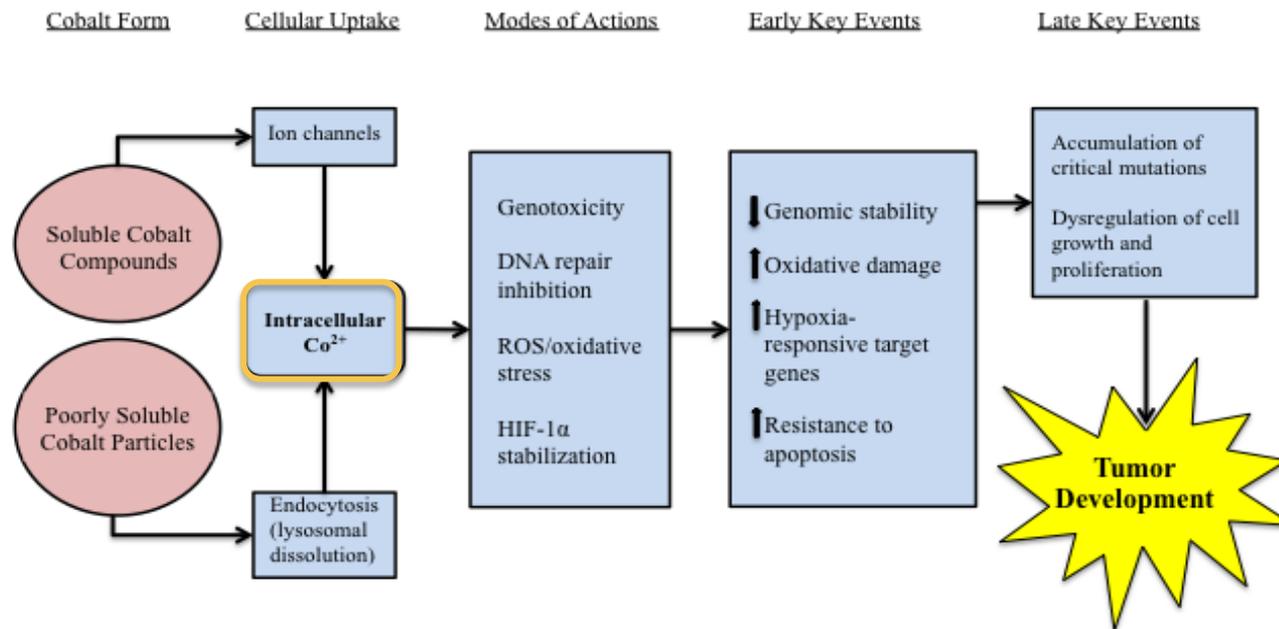
Evidence stream	NTP draft recommendation	Panel
Human cancer studies	Data are inadequate to evaluate the relationship between exposure to cobalt and cancer	Agreed
Cancer studies in experimental animals	Sufficient evidence	Agreed
Mechanistic data	Mechanisms of carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds involves cobalt ion	Agreed
Listing recommendation	<i>Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen*</i>	Agreed

*Recommended that definition of certain compounds, release cobalt ion *in vivo*, be part of the listing



Rationale for grouping as a class

Cobalt ion is proposed to be key in pathways of carcinogenicity





Rationale for listing cobalt as a class

Cobalt metal and compounds cause similar biological effects associated with carcinogenicity

Endpoint	Soluble cobalt salts		Cobalt metal	Poorly soluble cobalt compounds
	CoCl ₂	CoSO ₄	Particles	CoO or Co ₃ O ₄
Bioaccessibility				
Lysosome*	+	+	+	+
Gastric	+	+	+	+
Cellular uptake	+	+	+	+
Cytotoxicity	+	+	+	+
ROS	+	ND	+	+
HIF-1 α stabilization	+	+	+	+
DNA repair inhibition	+	ND	+	ND
Genotoxicity <i>in vitro</i>	+	+	+	+
Genotoxicity <i>in vivo</i>	+	ND	-	ND

ND = no data

* Dissolution of cobalt particles in lysosomal fluid is a key component for the proposed mechanisms



Similar carcinogenic effects

Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals

Animal Neoplasms	Soluble cobalt salts		Cobalt metal*	Poorly soluble cobalt compounds
	CoCl ₂	CoSO ₄	particles	CoO
Lung	ND	+	+	+
Adrenal gland	ND	+	+	ND
Injection site	+	ND	+	+

ND = no data

* Cobalt metal

- Pancreatic islet tumors (exposure related)
- Mononuclear cell leukemia (exposure related)
- Kidney tumors (equivocal)



Panel's comments on the draft monograph

Scientific and technical comments to improve the quality of the monograph or other conclusions

- Cobalt clastogenic but not mutagenic
- No scientific disagreements with NTP major conclusions
 - Specific comments addressed in the response document
- Cobalt-containing joint implants (vote)
 - Recommended NTP review the literature on human cancer studies
 - Convene another peer review if relevant data that might change the evaluation were identified



NTP assessment of implant studies

Joint implant studies are not informative for evaluating effects of cobalt *per se*

- Studies identified by literature search
 - 30 case reports that specifically mentioned a tumor (malignant fibrous histiocytoma, sarcoma, NHL) at site of cobalt-containing implant; rare occurrence
 - 16 cohort studies and 1 patient series
- Limitations of studies for evaluating cobalt
 - Study design (e.g., case reports)
 - Lack of specificity (other types of implants or metals)
 - Limited sensitivity and inadequate information on extent of cobalt exposure
 - Underlying comorbidities



Public comments and new information

Cobalt Development Institute (CDI) sponsored genotoxicity studies

- Shared a recently accepted publication of genotoxicity studies (Kirkland *et al.* 2015)
 - NTP and the panel did not review the data at the meeting because of inadequate time, given the size (over 100 pages) and proximity to the meeting (2 days)
 - CDI presented an overview of the findings at the meeting
- Project consisted of over 40 genotoxicity studies
 - Provided genotoxicity information for “new” compounds, i.e., not reported on in the peer-review literature (10/16 tested substances)
 - Provided information on mutagenicity for new and previously tested compounds



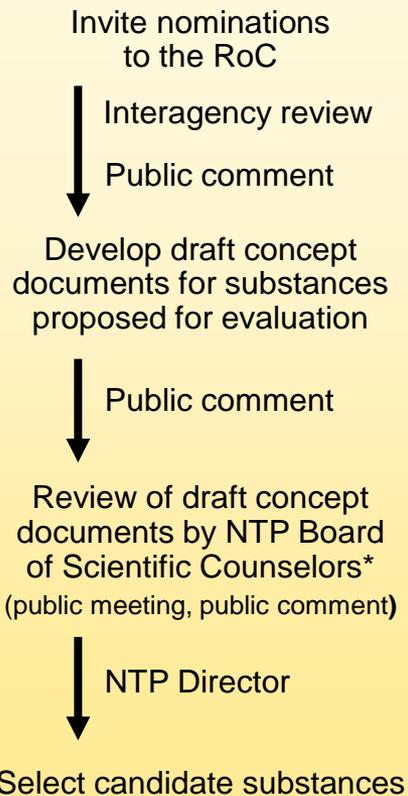
New studies unlikely to change NTP conclusions

- Findings of the individual studies are largely consistent with NTP conclusions concerning specific genotoxic endpoints
 - Mostly negative mutagenicity findings in bacteria and mammalian cells
 - Clastogenic in other *in vitro* studies
 - Unclear findings in *in vivo* studies
- Little impact on rationale for listing cobalt compounds as a class or biological plausibility of the mechanisms of carcinogenicity
- Discussed in NTP response to the peer-review report but not in revised monograph

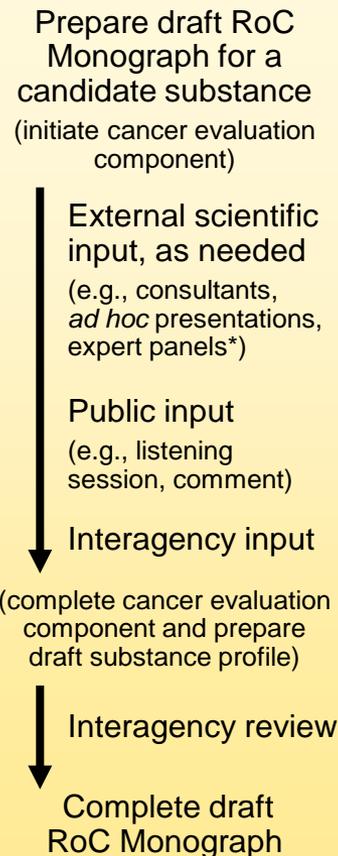


Process for preparation of the RoC

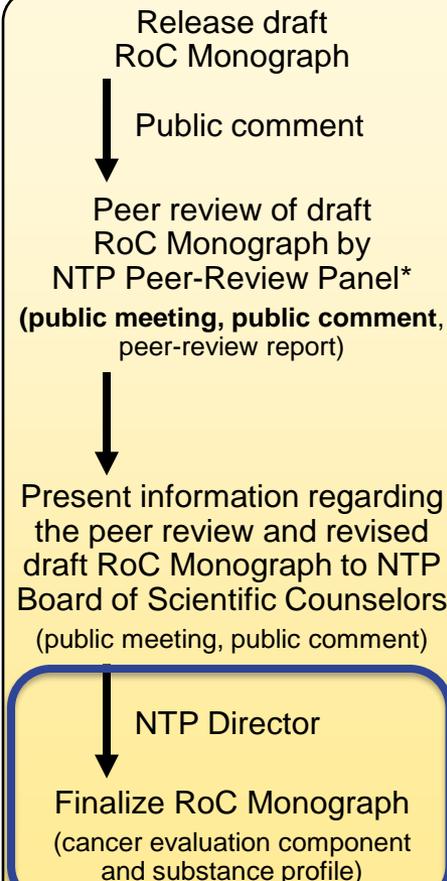
Nomination and Selection of Candidate Substances



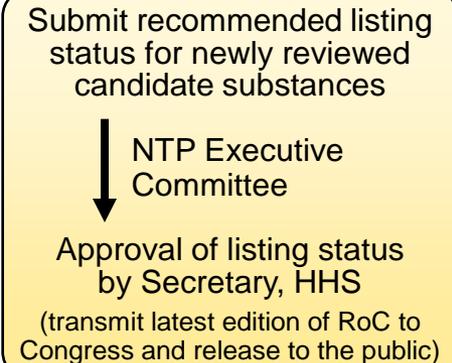
Scientific Evaluation of Candidate Substances



Public Release and Peer Review of Draft RoC Monographs



HHS Approval and Release of Latest Edition of the RoC



Key

HHS = Health and Human Services
NTP = National Toxicology Program
RoC = Report on Carcinogens
* Federally chartered advisory groups



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Questions